Vol. XVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 18TH, 1889

Number 7

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.-157, Rua das Larau

gelras. H CLAY AKMOLINGA.

Chargé d'Afficies, ad haterim.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.

GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,

Minister.

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H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chapiam. N. B.—All notices should be sent to ALBERT ALLEN., Clerk. No. 6, Rua Humayta.

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Partueuese services: Sunday School to a.m., preaching 7.30 p.m. Similays, prayer-meeting, 7.30 p.m. Similays, prayer-meeting, 7.30 p.m. Similays, prayer-meeting, 7.30 p.m. V. TARBOUX, Pager Residence: Rua ila Princeza Imperial No. 18.

PRESBYTERIAN CHITIRCH—Nº 15 Travessa da Barrein Services in Puttiguese at 11 o'clock, n. in., and In'clock p. in., Snindays; and at 7 o'clock p. in., Thirtsilay

p. m., Shindays; and at 7 o'cocks p. m., 'hinshabas, BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rna do Conde d' Rn, No. 122. Services in Poningues every Smiday at 11 o'clock, a.m. and 7. o'clock, p.m; and every Wednesday at 7, o'clock p.m. Smiday School at 10 o'clock, a.m. W. B. BAGBV. 'Pastor,

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Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PRDROUL—"Through Expresses: Central train leaves Rio at ca. m.; arrives at Baru do Pindly 222. Ratre Rio at can thinking terminush at 7x5 p.m. abo Ando train leaves Rio at 6 an arrives at Baru at 8x5 a.m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 2x19. From Ratre Rios train leaves at 1002 n.m. arriving at 1901 Novo da Cumha at 14x2. Domundard, trains leave tubin at 8x3 a.m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo Itranch) 12x3 p.pan; Porto Novo at 105 Eatre Rios 3x10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 105 Eatre Rios 3x10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6x45 and the Central train at 8 p.m.

at 0.45 and the Central folial at 8 plant.

Limited Hephysis, leaves Rio at 7 a m.; arrives at Barra at 0.625; Eatre Rio at 2.23 and Marianno Procupio (terminus) at 6.58 p.m. 5 Poullo Iranche leaves Barra at 1.230 and anives at Cachociria at 6.25 p.m. From Buire Rios train leaves at 315 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6.05. Donument, unai leaves Marianno Procupio at 1.500 a mi Cachociria 5.55 and Pout Novo 5.500 at 810 at 8

Maxed Primits, leave: Rio at Rip and groo a.m. gits and groo pain first goes to Entre Rios artiving at Rip groot groot and third to Belom arriving at Rip groot gr

Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12;30 and Potto Novo at 5 a. m. Dawnward, train leaves Potto Novo at 10;50 p. m. every Monday, aniving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a. m.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachocira at 12:25 m. ariving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p. m. Downsuard train leaves. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachocira at 12:08 p.m. there passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.

**CAPTA CALLO R R — Leaves Mitheohy (Saut'Anna)
7.a. in., artiving at Nove Friburgo 1c53; Conleiro (1 hour
per hamway from Cantagolia) 1:04. Return trim leaves
Cordeirog 15 and Nova Friburgo 1c27 a. m., artiving at
Nitherohy 3; ho p. m. A spocal Nova Friburgo excussion
tain leaves Nitherohy at 3 p m. and Nova Friburgo at 510
a. m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturbays. Peny boat
runs hetween Rio and Saut'Anna, connecting with trains.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosmo Velho, Lavangeinas, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. in. and 2, 4 and 6, 10, 10 and 12 a. in. and 2, 4 and and at 2 and 15, 30 p. in. on week-lays.

and at a unif 530 p.m. on week-days.

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TRAINS leave the courtal station D. Pedro II trilway at 7.10
a.m. and a 3 p.m. week-days, arithing at Petropolis at 10.3;
and 7 p.i; and on Standays and boildays leaving at 6.00 a.m.
arrives at Petropolis at 9.18. Pussengers change at the 8.

**Francisco Xavier station of the D Pedro II railway to the
N #dhern line. Streamers for Petropolis leave the Large da

**Parishes Associated and Petropolis Reave the Large da

**Parishes at 4.00 and 7.30 m. m. of 1.50 Denouvards, trained leave

and at 4.00 m. Sundays and holidays.

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MUSEU NACIONAL. - Praça da Acclamação, cor. Rua de Constituição.

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Office: Rua w de Marça, No. 99; from 11 to 1 p.m., and
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THE RIO NEWS

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and clanters, a summary of the duly coffer reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by GEORGE H. PHELPS, Esq. 154 Nassau Silcel, New York. Messes. Strekt & Co. 30 Cornhill, Lonnon R. C. Messrs. Bates, Handy & Co. 37 Walbrook London, E. C.

Rio de Jankiro, February 18th, 1889. Perhaps too much has already been said

Messes. John Miller & Co.,

about the epidemic, for in a multiplicity of counsel there is unavoidable confusion.

However, it will not add to the confusion to say that the sanitary authorities are trying to do too much and that their manifest anxiety is having a very disquieting effect on the community. We have seen worse epidemics in Rio than this, and we never saw half as much fright during any one of them. The 'one cause of anxiety, the early development of the fever, is not altogether bad, for we have seen the fever mortality almost stationary since the middle of January. A few refreshing rains just now would go far to overcome the disease, but in the meantime the board of health should go to work quietly to remove all sources of contagion, clean all the dirty streets and private grounds, and suppress every establishment which is prejudicial to public health. It might not be impolitic to suspend the authority of the municipal conneil and the bureau of public works for a time, leaving the board of health in sole possession of the premises. If the board interdicts a certain business, let it be impossible for a municipal fiscal to license its continuance. Il the City Improvements Co., or the Gas Co., is compelled to open the street for a necessary purpose, let the board authorize them to relay the pavement at once without waiting for the municipal conneil to act. And if any new work is considered neccessary by the health authorities, let it be made impossible for the public works and municipal officials to stop it with an embargo. There is altogether too much red tape and too many officials to consult to make it possible to do any public work promptly and well. In a time like this, we can not affort to consult routine officials nor to suffer obstructions because their

TO

THE abnormal condition of our exchange market appears to have at last attracted attention from the local press, although it seems questionable whether this would not have done better in guarding the silence, so marked when commercial questions are under discussion, that generally is its characteristic. Exchange has ruled above par now for a considerable time; sufficient at least for the importation of foreign gold, and it is now sought by importers of and speculators in this gold to impose it upon banks and other parties at par, thus securing a profit and placing upon others the labor miscalculation and tax an article too high, proval, on so absurd a charge. Be that as

cedence of the public official.

hy paying the same into the Treasury. There seems not the slightest equitable basis for the assertion that a sovereign is a legal tender between debtor and creditor at 8\$890. The British coin is legally a tender at government departments at this rate, and for a very good reason; the government can pay it out again at the same rate to its creditors for payments in gold. It would be iniquitous, however, to force an importer here to receive at par a sovereign, when its value, as represented by official rates of exchange, is vastly below this in Brazilian irredeemable paper currency. The absurdity is patent. We have already pointed out on what these exaggerated rates of exchange are based, viz. : the disposal to the foreigners of valuable properties and the incurring of increased debt to these. But some of our colleagues have the coolness to declare that it is a plethora of money that causes the banks to refuse sovereigns at 8\$890! Were money so very abundant, we venture to believe that the banks would not only make no objection to receiving sovereigns at par, but that even a trifling premium might be offered for their deposit. It must be clear to every one that the market is being manipulated, and why, if it is sought to introduce foreign capital, rates are maintained at such excessive figures can have but one signification-a decline will surely follow, and this foreign capital placed here at high rates will be disinclined to meet the loss inevitable upon its repatriation. The constant advance in exchange rates reminds us forcibly of the practice of "navvies" who will pull a loaded waggon partly up a hill, that it may obtain more velocity on the decline. So long as our exchange banks have funds against which drafts may be made, it is natural that exchange should remain steady or even advance. There is a limit however to everything, even credit, and the future, the near future, of our market depends largely upon this limit. No one contests that the position of the empire will ultimately be improved by the arrivals of immigrants and the freedom of the slaves. It is, however, entirely too soon to permit these factors to enter into such a calculation as would instify present exchange rates, and that we are "skating on very thin ice" is felt and appreciated by many merchants of Rio. Caution, and the greatest caution is necessary. The symptoms are undoubtedly towards a less roseate condition of affairs. The Treasury has already to prepare 5,000,000\$ for sanitary improvements and drouth-stricken provinces' assistance Later on the new railway schemes and central factory concessions will come into effect, and we see no preparation for the increase of revenue necessary to meet these charges. Surely the government can not seriously count upon such receipts as were seen at our custom house in January as a legitimate increase? And next year, with its insignificant coffee crop? It is undoubtedly very fine to see patriotism point to the official tables at the banks as a proof of the value of brios have been offended. In times of a milreis, but we would like to know what epidemic, the public health must take preare the banks drawing against?

> THE indifference shown by the government in matters affecting the real interests of commerce has long been a subject of bitter complaint, but neither protest nor experience seems to give relief. In ceremonial matters, such as commissions, exhibits, congresses, etc., the government never fails to respond promptly and effusively, but in the minor details almost nothing whatever is done. Thus far, the burdens of taxation have been laid upon commerce and thus distributed among the masses through the prices paid for merchandise. Sometimes the treasury officials make a

apparently never realizes the mistake and consequently never corrects it. So too in the matter of export duties, which the official economist feels certain are paid by the foreigner. Sharp competition from other producing countries places it in the power of the consumer to dictate his own terms, as he has an abundance of offers to choose from, and thus prices are forced down and practically the export tax is paid by the seller, or producer. Not only is this a hardship to the producer, but he is placed at a great disadvantage in the contest with his competitors who have no such charges to pay. And yet, with more than one costly experience in this matter, the government clings to its export taxes, regardless of the consequences. In other directions the same holds good, particularly in the matter of internal revenue and stamp taxes on business and business transactions. This year a heavy increase in the taxes on industries and professions is being enforced, varying from 331/3 per cent. to many times the preceding tax. We have just been informed of a case where a small industry, which is dependent upon rigid economy and the daily manual labor of the proprietor himself to make it pay even a small profit, where the tax has been raised from 48\$ to 136\$ a year-an increase of 1831/3 per cent. This is certainly rank injustice. Protests have been made from many places, and declarations have been made that business houses and industries would close their doors if the tax were enlorced, and yet the government does no more than to promise a reconsideration of the question, which promise is of course at once forgotten. In view of the fact that these exactions, often onerous and unjust, are upon that part of the community which contributes most to the development and prosperity of the country, it ought to be clear that the government is treading upon unsafe ground. As a rule, commercial men are timid and conservative, and will submit to any exaction rather than resist. The government knows this well, and increases its demands at pleasure. But it forgets that there is a limit even here, beyond which it can not go-the limit of productiveness, or profit, in the business taxed. When an industry, or a trade, is no longer profitable because of the taxes imposed, liquidation follows and the enterprise disappears. And that is just what will happen here if the government continues to increase its taxes. The merchants will not revolt against the constituted authorities, but they will do what every man has a perfect right to do-close their doors.

expected revenue fails, but he government

Kio News seems to have got the "hump" or taken the "needle"—we don't know which—at the time of our article on November 14th last. We regret having wounded the susceptibilities of our con-temporary, but inasunch as not the slightest attempt is made to refute our statements, we must perforce assume that it is more the manner and and so much the matter of our comments that is comso minch the matter of our comments that is com-plained of. So long as we and our contemporary are in accord on the man point at issue—the interests of investors in Buzillian affairs—we can surely agree to differ as to the mode in which we respectively express our views.—Money, London, Learners and January 12th.

It ought to be clear, even to the editor of Money, that there was nothing whatever to answer in his, or Mr. Wells' article of November 14th, beyond what has already been said in these columns. The simple statement that Money's criticism was based on false premises and that the contradictory assertions charged to our account were discovered only through the extraordinary processs of contrasting our editorials with expressions found in news items, either quoted or credited, ought in itself to be sufficient. There is no argument, or dis-

of ridding themselves of this golden shower and then the consumption declines and the it may, we trust our esteemed contemporary will not let this little difference of opinion trouble him any more than it is troubling us. We are not yet laid up with the "hump" or the "needle"-whatever those classic expressions may mean-and we have thought just as little of the "manner" of Mr. Wells' criticism (ascribed to him by the Jornal's London correspondent) as of the matter. It must be confessed, however, that we felt very sorry that a member of the journalistic profession, occupying so elevated and consecrated a position, should have fallen into such a trap as this. Mr. Wells is, of course, at liberty to discuss our opinions as he pleases, but when he devotes his artistic faculties to the task of contrasting these opinions with the persiflage of our news columns, the editor of Money ought not to treat it so seriously. It may some day reflect on his financial acumen.

> To prove how immoral is the assertion, to which we refer in another column, that a sovereign is a legal tender at 8\$800, a single example may serve. It is well known how great a part of the import trade of Rio has become a business of orders-or encommendas as they are known here-and the dealers, generally, when giving these to the foreign houses stipulate that exchange is to be estimated at the official rate of the day on which the goods arrive, or occasionally, but not so frequently, at that rate ruling upon the day of payment. Now it is perfeetly clear that if rates rule above par, say 275/8 d., an order amounting to £100 will represent 868\$780. Dues any importer suppose his customer will bring him 100 sovereigns to settle this account? On the contrary, he will be more likely to tender sovereigns at 8\$890 which rate divided into the amount above would give the foreign agent £97.14.6, and certainly this result can not be claimed as equitable by the most patriotic of Brazilians. Where obligations are in sterling without any conditions, of course the tender of a sovereign of one £ stg. would be legitimate and perfectly correct. This is not the question. It is apparently the belief and determination of some parties in Rio that debts due in current finds may be settled by the tender of foreign gold at official rates, and that this pretension must be stoutly resisted is our conviction and hope. 'If sovereigns be tendered under the circumstances we consider, then the debtor should be sued at law and the matter once for all settled. We are quite aware of the holy, or unholy, horror our mercantile body has of existing courts of law, but certainly importers might arrive at some combination and submit a test case. We do not believe the authorities would enforce any such pretension, that is, if there be any sense of equity among them.

PERNAMBUCO HARBOR IMPROVE-MENTS.

Decree No. 10, 157 dated January 5th, 1889, and published in the *Duario Official* of the 13th inst. grants the works for these improvements to Sres. Jusé da Silva Loya Jr. and Antonio João de Amorim.

The improvements are to be executed according to the plans of Engineer Alfredo Lisboa presented to the justice is a significant with such modifications as experience may prove necessary, beyond which an exterior male, with foundations on the reefs near Fort Picau and extending obliquely seawards, according to the plans proposed by Engineer Victor Fournić, is to be huilt.

The works contracted for are: The dredging of all the harbor and the employment of the material raised in the construction of level grounds and of temporary quays to support these where necessary; the construction of a breakwater on the submerged reef from the Picão lighthouse to the Tartaruga rock and between Barreta and Barra Grande; the construction of the outside mole above referred to; the elevation of the reefs and the clamping of certain fractures in these; the destruction rock that partially obstructs the Bana Grande; the placing of buoys and of anchorage marks; the repairing and consolidation of the Nogueira dock and the Norte quays; the construction of permanent quays that will permit vessels of great draft to go alongside; the construction of docks and yards for repairing vessels.

The exterior mole will be 720 metres long, contains the crifficial store in blocks weighing 20

structed of artificial stone in blocks weighing 20 tons each, up to I metre below low water mark, upon which is to be a rampart 3½ metres high and of equal thickness. Rails and cranes will be placed on the quays and proper warehouses and sheds will be provided. Work must be commenced sheds will be proviled. Work must be commenced within one year from the date of the contract and be concluded within six years from the same date. The contractors are obliged to maintain the works in perfect order, as well as the depth of water secured by dredging during the period of the coneession.

For meeting government fiscalization, interest at 6 per cent. on the capital employed, sinking fund and the expenses of repairs, etc., the government will collect for account of the contractors the product of the tariffs authorized in Art. 7 of Law No. 3,314 dated October 16th, 1886, and \$ 5 of Art. 1 of Law No. 1,746 dated October 13th, 1869, Art. I of Law No. 1,740 statest occupied 13,11,1003, of which the first may not exceed 2 per cent. in the value of imports and 1 per cent. on that of exports. To this product will be added the revenue from docks and yards, the tariffs of which must not exceed those of similar establishments belonging to the state.

Interest at 6 per cent, will be estimated semi-an unally on the capital employed in the works and expended in repairs, in accordance with the esti-mates submitted by Engineer Lishoa; and it will be paid in proportion, the excess to be reserved for future payments, but the liability of the state is limited to the amount of the product of the taxes referred to, less the expenses of fiscalization, or of collection, or of works executed by the govern-ment for account of the contractors. Rights to condemn necessary lands and honses are granted. Filled in land not necessary for the purposes of the contractors, nor for the opening of streets, etc., may be rented, with previous consent of the government, the revenue arising to belong to the contractors. The warehouses will be considered as bonded and the enterprise may issue warrants for goods in store. The government may contract with the enterprise for the wharf and storage services of the custom house. The contractors will have the preference should it be decided to augment the improvements. The term of the con cession is for 36 years, after which all the works revert to the government, and at any time after 10 the government may take over the enterprise by the payment in government stock of a sum sufficient to give 6 per cent. on the capital employ-ed less such amounts as have been met by the sinking fund. To gnarantee the contract 80,000\$ will be deposited in the National Treasnry.

MORTALITY REPORT.

The following table of deaths for the month of January has been compiled from the daily reports published in the local press by the Misericordia authorities. The classification is in part that adopted by the American sanitary locards, but the determination of many cases in these local reports has been rendered extremely difficult by the absurd and often unmeaning nomenclature of Brazilian physicians and by the frequent use of compound terms. The table, however, is probably as near correct as it can be made from the materials sup-

Zymotic, or Blood diseases: 266 89 78 13 264 355 Small-pox 2 6 3 4 7 8 8 7 8 13 264 355 Small-pox 2 6 3 4 7 8 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 7	CAUSES OF DEATH.	males	females	natives	rovincia	for eigne	total.
Small-pox	Zymotic, or Blood diseases	į.	•		~		
Other varieties 204 114 185 33 100 318 Constitutional: 99 58 81 23 53 157 Other varieties 68 46 63 a0 33 16 Repiratory yatem 70 95 110 71 33 16 Circulatory yatem 14 3 8 2 7 17 Charter Varieties 14 3 8 2 7 17 Skin diseases 2 1 3 7 16 18 Skin diseases 2 1 3 3 8 8 7 16 18 Skin diseases 2 1 3 3 1 2 3 18 7 Purpheral 2 5 3 3 1 1 3 18 7 Micellamous 3 4 4 2 7 71 3	Yellow-fever	266	89	78	13	264	355
Constitutional: Constituti	Small-pox	2	6	3	4	1	8
Consumption	Other varieties	204	114	185	33	100	318
Other varieties	Constitutional:						_
Respiratory system. 67 63 110 7 13 130 Chreatory system.		99	58	8 r	23	53	157
Circultory system: Heart diseases	Other varieties	68	48	63	20	33	x16
Heart diseases. 79 ag 35 21 45 101 Other varieties. 14 3 8 2 7 17 Digettiee system. 57 44 78 7 16 1est 58th diseases. 2 1 3 - 3 3 15 Single system. 15 4 1 3 1 5 Single system. 16 1 3 15 Single system. 16 1 3 15 Single system. 17 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Respiratory system	67	63	110	7	13	130
Other varieties 4 3 8 2 7 17 16 181 187 16 181 187 16 181 187 187 16 181 187	Circulatory system:						-
Other varieties 4 3 8 2 7 17 16 181 187 16 181 187 16 181 187 187 16 181 187	Heart diseases	72	29	35	21	45	101
Skin diseases 2 1 3 — 3 187 Nervous system 109 78 139 10 38 187 Purperal — 5 3 1 1 3 15 Urinary system 1 2 3 11 1 3 15 Miscellarouses 4 27 71 — 71 Michalbriths 4 4 27 71 — 71 Itachoshism 3 2 3 2 2 5 0 1 1 - 7 1 1 - - 1 1 - - 3 1 0 - - 8 - - 8 2 - - 8 2 - - 8 2 - - 8 - - 8 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 <td>Other varieties</td> <td>14</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>17</td>	Other varieties	14	3	8	2	7	17
Nervous system	Digestive system	57	44	78	7	16	101
Purphyral	Skin diseases	2	1	3		_	3
Urinary system 12 3 11 1 3 15 Miscillaneous :	Nervous system	109	78	139	10	38	187
Miscallaneous: 44 27 71 — 71 Alcoholism. 3 2 3 — 2 5 Old age. 5 12 6 T 10 17 Techning. 1 1 — 1 1 — 1 Congenital weakness. 4 8 3 3 8 21 61 Accidents and injuries. 8 5 7 2 4 13 33 8 21 61 Accidents and injuries. 8 5 7 2 4 13 33 7 40 13 32 12 61 16 90 50 50 50 50 50 51 30 12 16 50	Pnerperal	_	5	3	1	1	5
Still births	Urinary system	12	3	11	1	3	15
Alcoholism. 3 2 3 — 2 5 Old age. 5 12 6 1 10 17 Teething	Miscellaneous:						
Alcoholism. 3 2 3 — 2 5 Old age. 5 12 6 1 10 17 Teething	Still-births	44	27	71	_	-	71
Teething	Alcoholism	3	2	3	_	2	5
Congenital weakuess 4 4 8 - 8 21 61 Accidents and injuries 8 5 7 2 4 13 Accidents and injuries 8 5 7 2 4 13 Todats according to age : **Todats according to age :** **Todats	Old age	5	12	6	1	10	17
Unclassified. 48 13 32 8 21 61 Accidents and injuries. 8 5 7 2 4 13 1.084 605 925 153 611 1,689 Totats according to age: under 12 12 to 21 21 to 50 orb. 50 Yellow-fever. 55 85 203 12 Other fevers, etc. 127 36 115 40 Consumption. 5 18 106 08	Teelhing	_	-		_	-	
Accidents and injuries 8 5 7 2 4 13 1,084 605 925 153 611 1,689 Totals according to age: Number 13 12 to 21 21 to 50 005, 50 Yellow-fever	Unglessified			_	_	_	
1,084 605 925 153 611 1,689 Totata according to age: under 12 12 12 21 25 00.50 50 Yellow-fever 55 85 203 12 Other fevers, etc. 127 36 115 40 Consumption 18 106 08	Accidents and injuries				_		
Totals according to age: number 12 12 to 21 21 to 50 ov. 50							13
under 12 12 to 21 21 to 50 on. 50 Yellow-fever 55 85 203 12 Other fevers, etc. 127 36 115 40 Consumption 5 18 106 28		1,084	605	925	153	611	1,689
under 12 12 to 21 21 to 50 on. 50 Yellow-fever 55 85 203 12 Other fevers, etc. 127 36 115 40 Consumption 5 18 106 28	Totals according to age:						
Other fevers, etc 127 36 115 40 Consumption 5 18 106 28		der 12	12	to 21	21 to	50 6	nv. 50
Other fevers, etc 127 36 115 40 Consumption 5 18 106 28	Yellow-fever	55	8	5	201		12
Consumption 5 18 106 28	Other fevers, elc.						40
	Consumption	5	1	8	106	i	28

PHOTOGRAPHING YELLOW-FEVER

An "Associated Press" dispatch from Columbus Ohio, dated December 22, has the following im portant news in regard to the discovery of yellow fever germs:

"Professor II. J. Detmer, of the Ohio State University, has concluded the task of photographing the germs causing yellow-fever that had been sent him by Dr. James E. Reeves, of Chattanooga, Tenn. The professor says this is the first time that yellow-fever germs have been found in the tissue, scientists heretofore searching for them in They have been found in zoogloea masses vain. They have been tound in zongioea mussacs in capillary blood vessels, which appear distended and ruptured, and at these ruptures these zongloea masses are dense and large. The bacilli present themselves in four forms. First is the plain, dark, round mass; second is an oval, with a dark point the third is an ollowed disk. at each extremity; the third is an oblong disk, with dark points as in the second, and the fourth is two dark points united in a felm and strikingly resembling a dumb bell. Being asked as to how the discovery regarding the cause of vellow-fever

came to be made, he said:

Dr. Sternberg, of the Johns Hopkins University, for a number of years has made exhaustive search for yellow-fever germs, but without success in tis-During the last epidemic he made severa post-mortem examinations at Decatur, Ala. ver and kidney tissue of two persons at least were sent by him to Dr. Reeves for the purpose o mounting for microscopical purposes. I have mounting for microscopical purposes. I have several negatives, each of which is good. Some show bacteria singly, others in masses, with capillaries distended with them.'

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The province of Pernambueo has 398 public primary schools, for which the sum of 730, 137\$ is appropriated annually.

-The "federal conneil" has called an extraordinary national republican congress, to meet it S. Paulo on March 31st next.

-The municipal chamber of Nictheroy proposes to complain to the minister of agriculture against the filthy state of the immigrant station at Ilha das

-On the 10th a number of merchants of Nic therey met and decided to close their doors unless their demands for a reduction of the recently imposed taxes were considered before the 28th inst.

-It is said that an epidemic of beri-beri bas broken out in the jail at Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes. The sanitary conditions of the place must be extremely bad, for this disease is not common at such an altitude.

-The inhabitants of Ytú, S. Paulo, do not seem to have overmuch to do. One of them spent ten minutes, the other day, frying an egg in the sun. Could he not have been better employed in watering his garden?

-The Roman catholic church at the Combe d'Eu colony, Rio Grande do Sul, is falling to pieces. The Italians domiciled there propose to haild a new one to cost 26,000\$ with a little help from the government.

-A Rio de Janeiro provincial junmal is quite provoked because some convicts were obliged to work under a blazing san last Sunday. Why will not the authorities give sun-shades and fans to the Rio de Janeiro convicts ?

—The official values of exports from the province of Espirito Santo in 1888 amounted to 6,051,422-\$326. Coffee represented 5,831,280\$530, say 244, 399 bags, and manioc flour (farinha) 148,170\$400 Timber, including rosewood, reached 51,757\$996. The export duties amounted to 375,599\$740.

-The 1888 receipts of the Pará enstom house were 9,513,148\$429, against 10,173,624\$269 for 1887. The principal items of receipt were:

1888 1887 Imports 6,204,792\$340 6,548,619\$283 Exports 2,306,911 344
Int. revenue 496,124 044 2,607,462 610 489,199 325

-It would almost appear that Lo! the poor Indian, has discovered the beauties of an interest guarantee. Several caciques of the noble Indians residing in the province of Paraná have applied to the general government for the establishment of a central sugar factory, and the documents have been sent to the president of the province for a report. Lo is becoming civilized.

—According to a local journal, "Ceará is more than a siek man; it is a profoundly debilitated organism, almost attacked by marasmus; it needs special care, the harmony of the directing classes in views and purposes, the mental tranquility compatible with misfortunes of the less favored classes and tonics to avoid its collapse." All of which remedies, we presume, would be furnished by the National Treasury, if sufficient credits were opened.

-A few fatal eases of yellow fever are reported

-The total receipts of the Alagoas custom house last year amounted to 1,162,035\$951, against 1,555,788\$401 in the preceding year

-There was a meeting of business men in Rio Claro, S. Panlo, on the 10th to protest against the new taxes on industries and professions.

-The Emperor has given a plantation belonging to the crown and situated in the municipality of Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, for the establishment of a nucleus of colonists

-On 31st December the balance due depositors in the Pernambuco government savings bank was 1,281,212\$850, of which 1,144,694\$770 was deposited in the treasury agency.

-An aeronant named Joanito Bridges advertises an ascension at São Paulo on the 24th inst, in his balloon "Bendegó" and then will descend with a parachute from a licight of 2,000 feet.

-The January receipts of sugar and cotton at

1888 1887 Sugar..... hags 305,807 Cotton..... sacks 32,493 433,872 29,421

-In the municipality of Tauliate, S. Paulo, the water in the ponds has become so hot under the effect of solar rays that the fish die, and water-fowl seeking cooler retreats in the forests are eaptured with little difficulty.

-Botucatú, S. Paulo, has an epidemic of small-—Botucati, S. Paulo, has an epidemic of small-pox, and up to recent dates 15 patients had been sent to the hospital. We were under the impres-sion that Dr. Dodsworth had carried his inocul-ated calves all through the province, and vaccinated the whole caipira population.

-A correspondent of the Fornal, whose letter published on the 14th, gives a sad account of the position of the province of Sergipe. The province owes 1,050,000\$, and, says the correspondent, if a new loan cannot be negotiated, serious and not easily surmounted difficulties will appear.

-The good people of Penha, S. Panlo, where the police delegate was brutally murdered by slave owners a year ago, went out recently and cried over his tomb, dressed it with flowers, etc. They, however, acquitted every rascal that was charged with the number, when they were before a jury.

Recent advices' from Rio Grande do Sal, pub-Eshed in the local press, contain many complaints against the immigration service in that province, and notice a distorbance at the immigrant station in the capital caused by the delay in placing some 50 immigrants. Immigration has its drawbacks alter all.

-We see by the Diario, of Campinas, São Paulo, that the tower clock made and exhibited there by a locksmith named Joaquim de Almeida Junior, has been sold to the Penha do Rio do Peixe church for 700\$000. The clock was made wholly of wrought iron, and is said to be a fine piece of mechanism.

-Concerning the murder of Thomas Daly, at Iguape, Bahia, which we noticed in nor issue of the 28th ult., a gentleman writes us from that province as follows: "Poor Thomas Daly was not a coward. His assessin walked up behim! him, took him by the left wrist, threw np his left arm and stack him in the heart; death was instantaneogs. There were five or six persons (laborers) present and they certainly showed cowardice."

-José Pinto de Almeida Jr., the condemned murderer of a man at Campinas, has been informed that his sentence of death passed by the jury has heen confirmed by the higher tribunals and that within eight days his petition for commutation of punishment must be presented. The convict publishes a eard in the S. Paulo journals declaring he is innocent and that he will be hung rather than ask for a commutation. The government is now in a quandary. What will be done with this man, who feels that his whole future is gone, innocent or guilty, and death is preferred to imprisonment for life. The murder was a heatal one, and we propose

-The exports from the Amazon provinces during the past year amounted to an aggregate of 33,881,477\$341, official value, of which 29,173, 013\$535 were from Para and 4,708,463\$806 from Manáos. Al Pará the rubber exports were 7,813-309 kilos of "fine," 1,134,514 of "superfine" and 3,940,788 of "serambly," the whole valued at 24,610,443\$832. The cacao export was 7,209,450 kilos, valued at 3,103,789\$747. Among other items were 125,800 hectolitres of Brazil nuts, 871,326 were 125,809 hectolitres of Brazil nuts, 871,326 kilos of green hides, 63,773 kilos of deer skins, 21,697 dry hides and 47,885 Chili hats, the latter valued at 106,168\$280. At Manáos the roliber exports were 1,276,941 kilos "fine," 171,051 "superfine," and 667,071 "sernamby"—valued at 4,240,058\$145; 329,636 kilos cacáo, valued at 4,240,058\$165 (10.88 kilos cacáo, valued at 148,722\$686; 101,387 kilns green hilles, valued at 11,378\$705; and 39,696 hectolitres of Brazil nuts valued at 284,092\$938.

At Turvo, near Itapetininga, S. Paulo, a man could not discharge his gun, so he placed a live coal on the nipple and then blew down the barrel of the piece. If he does not die, he is likely to he disfigured for life.

-A Minas Geraes journal says that on the 31st ult. the good people of Santa Rita and Gloria, somewhere near S. Antonio de Muriabé, started somewhere near S. Antonio de Muriahé, started out with their gods ad petendam pluvium, but they all got drunk and finished up by smashing the gods, the pieces of which one single devoted believer was left to collect. Iconoclasts in the eatholic province of Minas are too bad !

-On the 26th nlto., according to a Ceará journal, work was commenced upon the Quixada reservoir at Canôa. Pipe wells are to be sunk to supply men and animals employed on the works with water, aml the engineer in chief proposes to furnish the necessaries of life to the population, so therms the necessaries of the to the population, so that the works may not be interrupted through want of rations. We believe Sr. Revy reported against artesian wells, and yet he is to use small most to supply his laborers with water!

-The Correlo of Santos, of the 9th inst, accuses the commandant of the Italian immigrant steamer S. Gottardo with neglect and inhumanity in the treatment of the 1,500 immigrants just landed in Santos from that steamer. It is charged that the ship was horribly duty. On the 11th the com-mandant replied to the accusations, denying the charges, and insisting that everything possible had been done for the comfort and security of the people cutrasted to his care.

-At a place called Mauliassů, province of Minas Geraes, a surveyor got on a "spree." He fixed his pisted at an ensign—presumably of the national guard—tried to break into the police authority's house the police authority's guard—treet to treak into the police authority's house where he thinght the ensign was concealed, and wound up his night's pleasure by breaking into the police horacks, where there was not even a sentinel, and mixing up the arms, etc. And then he was arrested. Manhassá, in the province of Minas Geraes, must be a nice place to live in, if one man can "paint the whole town red" and find a police harracks unprotected.

-They write us from Cape Frio : "The municipalities of Cape Frio and Araruama have not, unfortunately, been spared by the great drouth that has devastated the province of Rio de Janeiro. The plantations of maize made iluring the latter part of October and in November are completely lost; the coffee crup which would have been much smaller than last year is also lost. Fire has destroyed entire coffee orchards and sugar-cane nestroyett entire coffee orchards and sugar-cane fields. The Conceição and Papicú plantations have lost all their caue. In S. Matheus, Sapucaia, Araçà and other points of the two municipalities, the destruction has been terrible; coffee trees, pastures, manioc-fields, hedges, everything has been devastated by the terrible element of destrucbeen devastated by the terrible element of destruc-tion. Many cattle have died from want of pasture, and water is scarce in some localities. The heat has been hornble, the thermometer marking 33°C. (91.4°F.) in the shade and there is no atmospheric appearance of rain. At night the sight that is presented to our eyes is hortible; in whatever direction one looks the glare of firex is seen; it appears as if we were in a great pot completely surrounded by flames. A veritable calamity."— Gustat de Noticius, 12th Feb.— "There was a creatite at Babia on the 10th lies.

—There was a regatta at Bahia on the 10th inst., and the last race was a friendly contest between two four oared outriggers, manned by four Brazil-ians on one side and four Englishmen on the other the latter Messrs. Kup, Florence, Skey and Morden Harbord. The English crew won by only a loot or two, though one of their number (Morde Flarbord) fainted toward the end of the race and they finished with only three oars. The victors were decorated with gold medals. As Mr. Skey (an employe if the telegraph company and a young man of quiet, gentlemanly manners) was going home about 7 p. m., he was accusted by a young Brazilian who said that the English had not won the race and then tried to tear off the medal. Skey resisted, of course, when he was struck down from helind with a heavy stick in the lands of another Brazilian, and was left there insensible and bleeding. He was carried into the house of a Brazilian gentleman near by, two physicians were called, and his wounds were promptly and skillfolly dressed. It is asserted by the physicians that the unfurtunate young man would not have servived had his wounds not been promptly attended to. Although there were many people present, some of whom must have known the cowardly assassins, up to latest advaces no one has had the manhood to denounce them. Harbord) fainted toward the end of the race and lenounce them.

BANKS that have any intention of failing may cast their eyes on the record of the Second National Bank, of Xenia, O., and take it as a model in fixing things up nice for creditors. It failed in May last, and the comptroller of the currency and last week declared a final dividend of 20 per cent. and interest in favor of the creditors, making in all 100 per cent., and interest in full on all claims proved. That's the way to do it.—St. Leuis Grocer, Jan. 31st.

RAILROAD NOTES

-The work on the Sapucahy railway will be commenced on the 22nd inst.

—On the 15th inst, the president of the province of Rin de Janeiro ordered the payment of the gnaranteed interest for the latter half of 1888 to the Santa Isabel do Rio Preto railway.

—The November receipts of the S. Carlos do Pinhal line were 105,112\$090 and the expenditures 33,147\$315, leaving a simplies of 71,964\$775.

—The January receipts of the Carangola railway were 65,744%420, but the expenditures are kept a profound searct. The height traffic included 1,-790¼ tuns of coffee,

—On the 30th nlt. the rails of the Mugyana line were within 20 kilometres of Uberaba, and it was expected that the workmen would arrive at this town within a lew days, if the weather continued favorable.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the S. Christovān Iram company held on the 13th, a com mittee of three was appointed to consider a proposition from the Jardim Botanico and Villa Isabel companies for a Insion, and the application of the new company, if formed, for an extension of privilege.

—From the halance sheet of the S. Christovão tram company dated December 31st, we may extract the following items:

Fixed and rolling stock, real estate,	3,980,126\$758 103,503 321
stations, etc	3,980,126\$758
Material, tools, etc	103,503 321
Government slock and shares	428,280 200
Cash	454,470 611 78,349 820
Deposit in National Treasury	78,349 820
And on the other side:	

1,616,947\$916.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Urnguayan enstons receipts in 1888 were \$3,860,449.82, against \$8,687,312 in 1887 and \$6,176 in 1886.

—The Urnguayan public delit on the 31st December last amounted to \$79,153,850.07. A four million issue of treasury bonds and five million municipal boan have since been added. The population is about 700,000.

—Telegrams published here on the 17th state that cases, suspected to be of yellow fever, had occurred on board the R. M. S. Atrato, and that the steamer would be subjected to rigirrums quarantine and disinfection at Buenos Aires. A passenger whose name is given as Grawhall (piethage Crawshaw) is stated to have died, and two others were ill.

—The immigrant arrivals in Urnguay from Europe during the past year numbered 15,498 and the departures 6,647, leaving a balance in favor of the country of 8,851. The passenger arrivals from the Argentine Republic the same year were 52,102 and the departures to the same 45,483, resulting in another increase for Urnguay of 6,619.

—On the 16th President Celman of the Argentine Republic arrived at Montevideo on his official visit to President Tajes of the Urugnayan Republic. Eight Argentine war vessels formed the visiting squadron, and the reception of the visitors is said to have heen most enthusiastic. When emperors meet in Europe, attention is excited; and when presidents uncet?

—According to an official return the total number of immigrants arriving in the Argentine Republic between 1857 and 1888 was 1,374,797. The Standard estimates the number of "so-called passengers" landing in that time at a quarter of a million, making a grantl total of 1,644,797. Nothing is said, however, of the number of immigrants and harvest-faborers returning to the old countries in that time, nur of the "sp-called passengers" who sailed away just as freely as they came.

100

—During the past year the shipping movement in port was as follows: Entered, 683 steamers with 833,298 tonage, 26,515 men in crews, and 133,237 passengers, whilst sailing vessels to the number of 1,387 of 73,6343 tons and manued by 1,5543 men also arrived bringing 400 passengers. Of the steamers 27 helonged to the Royal Mail and brought 1,453 passengers, 9 by the Lavarello line with 1,609 passengers, 10 the Transportes Maritimos with 1,195 passengers, and 24 to the Messengeries Maritimes with 2,889 passengers. —Buenos Aires Standard.

—Interesting statistics of the population, etc., of Paragnay have just heen published. The wastness of the field open for European enterprise and emigration in our fertile neighbor may be gathered from the total figure of population—a bare 230,774 sools; including 4,894 Argentines, 525 Italians, 836 Brazilians, 476 Germans, and a ruck of other nationalities. There are 149 women to every hundred men. The war cost the country a million of men. Out of the whole population only 36,000 people know how to read. Flocks and herek have trippled since 1876. There are 730,000 head of horned cattle, and 62,000 horses. Asunction counts a papulation of 24,834 souls. The value of real estate in the city and suburbs is bare by five million dullars. There is no internal debt. The foreign debt is \$4,250,000. — Buenos Aires Standard.

LOCAL NOTES

—That "political year" in the Gazeta de Noticeas threatens to be as long as was Mr. Smith's voyage from Rio to Corumbá.

-On the 9th inst. the minister of empire closed the public schools until further notice. Sr. Ferreira Vianna reads the News apparently.

—In January last the baker's hill for supplies to the Ilha das Flores munigration station was 4,-293\$350 and fresh meat (?) cost 8,85,3\$.

—The Rio Grande do Sul harbar improvements contract seems doomed. The time for tendering has been extended for 60 days; no proposals were made up to the date first fixed.

—A credit for 130,000\$ was opened on the 1st inst. for the Missiones boundary commission's expenses. How much is this commission to cost the Brazilian taxpayer, any how?

—The Jornal on the 10th hears that the minister of empire will consult persons of his entire confidence before deciding upon engineer Revy's scheme for sub-soil drainage in this city.

—Every time there is a fire now some one asks for a medal, for saving life we understand it to be. The applicants do not wait for their services to be acknowledged, but promptly place them before the authorities.

—A decree dated on the 1st establishes a military academy in the province of Ceará. The course will be cavalry and infantry tactics, as we have already noticed. It is expected that future secens will by kept off by this timely recourse.

—No less than 36 doctors at monthly salaries of 200\$ per capita have been appointed as auxiliaries of the inspector general of hygiene. Yellow fever comes dear; 7,200\$ per month for assistance alone is excessive, but the tailors will be happier.

—Two officers and 30 men of the 22nd infantry left for Leopoldina, Minas Geraes, on the morning of the 11th to serve in case of need. The official telegrams relative to the disturbances in various towns of the province are not entirely reassuring.

—It is highly agreeable to note that a "commercial point for vegetables" is to be located in the S. Christovān parish, the municipal conneil having granted the requisite permission. We trust nn one will ever make the mistake of calling it a "market."

—The new meteorological station on Sante Antonio Hill managed to measure only 11.77 millimetres of rainfall last month, while the Oliservatory on Castle Hill registered a little over 36 millmetres. The rainfall on the 31st was about 25 millimetres, but Lieut. Pinheiro probably forgot to include that.

—The answer of the municipal chamber to the minister of empire's demand for information as to why interest and sinking fund had not here provided for the municipal loan is, as was to be expected, that there was no money. Not even the ancent Hebrews could make bricks without straw, and how can a municipal chamber pay interest on its delt, and provide a shaking fund for the same, without any money?

—The Gazeta de Noticius says when a drouth appears in Ceată, Sr. Révy goes not to construct dams; when a epidemic appears in Rio, Sr. Révy comes not to improve the sanitary condition of the city. The trouth re-appears in Rio, Rio, Reverse Sr. Révy; the epidemic re-appears in Rio, Reverse Sr. Révy. If anything serious should happen to Sr. Révy, we may add, the future of Brazil would be seriously compromised.

—The hishop of Maranham has to receive 7,000\$ from the Treasury, of which 2,000\$ is for renovating the orunamentation of his cathedral and 5,000\$ for repairs to the episcopal seminary. As heretics, we are suspect; but could not the bishop have telayed ornamenting his church and repairing his seminary autil the rains have fairly began in the interior of Ceard? At 500 rs. per day, 7,000\$ would support a goodly number of unfortunate Cearenses.

—The municipal chamber passed a regulation forbidding the sale of fresh meat after 10 a. m., but the fiseal of one of the districts authogized the hutchers under his pirisdiction to contune the sale until 4 p.m. The result in all probability is that the butchers after having "squared" the fiscal will he sharply fined by the municipal chamber. All these cheerful little occurrences in a civilized country would cause the retirement to private life of all our municipal ficaes.

—The minister of empire has asked his colleague at the Treasury in have pail to Drs. Amarn Manoel de Moraes and José Mariano da Costa Velho, inspectors generals of the cleaning of the city, an annual gratification of 3,600\$ each. These gentlemen deserve a gratification certainly; nothing less than a year's banishment to Sapucaia island. The idea of these sweep-generals asking for gratifications, when the city is in so fifthy a condition that ward committees are being organized.

—There was a strike on Illia Sapucaia on the 9th, the lahorers declaring the place too unhealthy to live in. This is the island where all the sweepings and garbage of the city are deposited. The mirester of empire visited the place recently and found it in a frightful condition, and the result is that proposals are now under consideration for properly burning the refuse. The result of the strike on the 9th has been that a gang of 30 convicts has been sent over to the island to do the necessary work.

-Mr. Armand Naura, manager of Messrs. Karl Valais & Co's house here, died of yellow fever on the 13th inst.

—The government has granted a pension of 3,600\$ per ammm to the unmarried daughter of the late Barão de Cotegipe.

—Nearly 600 Irish immigrants left Limerick on January 22nd bound for Queenstown and destined to the Argentine Republic. The South American Journal Iurnishes this item.

-The president of the board of health has officially recommended the use of Dr. Sternlerg's formula in the treatment of yellow fever. He finds that it has given highly satisfactory results wherever used.

—O Paiz on the 17th gives the Western and Brazilian and Brazilian Submarine telegraph companies a hammering that will make the directors of the two companies hide their heads—if Mr. Slater sends it on to them.

—On the 16th the government approved the contract between the municipal chamber and Pedro Lamberti for the lease of the market and its dependences. Another source of jobbery is thus removed from municipal control.

—Ahout the first of the month a coffee factor named Domingos Ferreira Continho established here in partnership with a rich planter, Sr. Souza Breves, disappeared, and as the books of the firm are not in order the conclusion is that he has been rubbing his partner. The luss is estimated as high as 600,000\$.

—Dr. Juão Carlos de Sonza Ferreira has received the commenda of the outer of the Rose. Sr. Souza Ferreira has been connected for a considerable time with prujects for furnishing education to the working classes, besides, as chief-editor of the Format do Commercio, educating its readers, and his decoration is therefore a complimentary recognition of his services.

—On the 13th the minister of empire informed the chief of the fire department that the service of watering the streets had been definitely suspended, and the employés were to be dismissed. The inspectur general of hygiene has told the minister that our system of watering was worthless, hence the ministerial decision. We may now be choked up with dust and scorched with heat for the preservation of health.

—A decree dated on the 9th opens the credit for 5,000,000\(^*\) to be employed by the minister of empire in assisting the provinces afflicted by drouth and to the improvement of the sanitary condition of Rio de Janeiro, and the Diano Official of the 14th contains the minutes of the Connoil of State called on the 1st to consider the question. All the members agreed as to the necessity of a credit, but there was considerable opposition to its quantum, and the employment of any part in St. Rey's subsoil drainage and the building of a hospital, which if was claimed could be deferred until the meeting of the legislature.

—The police are investigating a case that is of importance. Some five or six months ago a lithographer here was given an order for some 10,000 advertisement tickets which were to resemble as closely as possible government notes of 15, 25, 58 and 108. He became uncasy and reported the matter to the police, and when the job was completed it was proposed to capture the owner of the advertisements; he was too sharp for the police, however, and received his goods, before the arrival of the authorities. A man charged as being implicated was arrested, but there appears in be no convincing proof against him. Meanwhile these notes of the "Bank of Elegance" will probably defrand hundreds of unfortunate freedmen.

—Dr. Antonio Vaz Pinto Coelho da Cunba is endeavaing to organize a company to work his concession from the Minas Gernes provincial government for the establishment of agricultural schools. Dr. Antonio etc. Cunha's curriculum will be extensive; including as it dues: zuotechny, vetenioary science, luclicima and forages, vesticultura, cuologia, sibicultura, andaria, apicultura, suchurinacultura and distilling, horticulture, pomulogy and gardening. If this string of bard words does not fetch the money, the other advantages offered by the doctor perhaps will. These are 400,000\$ ned from a dairy farm, the importation of modern machinery, exotic plants and fine-blouded animals, chemical mannies, etc.

—We have to record the death of João Mauricio Wanderley, Barão de Cotegipe, which took place suddenly, of heart disease, at his residence in this city on the moraing of the 13th inst. His death was wholly meexpected as he was in the city the preceding day, and was preparing to go out again when the fatal stroke came. The deceased was born at Villa la Barra, Bahia, on October 15, 1815, but little is known of his parentage or early life. He graduated in law at Olimla in 1837, practised his profession a short time and then entered upon the career of a magistrate. He was made chief of police in his native province in 1848 and soon after president. In 1842 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, since when as deputy, senator and uninster his conocciton with national affairs was untroken. He was one of the most widely known of Brazithan public men. Although his measures and methods were not always to be commended, his tact and ability were generally recognized and his name will be classed among Brazil's most emi-

...Ou the 14th, 4 officers and 60 rank and file of the 10th inlantry battalion left for Ouro Preto, Minas Gernes.

—The government has authorized the Nord. deutscher Lloyds Bremen steamship company to transact business in Brazil.

—Sr. Saldanha Marinho, chief of the republican party, owing to his state of health, has been obliged to pass the panache to Sr. Quintino Bocayuva.

—Barão de Guahy is hardly seated at the department of marine, and it is already proposed to present him with an album. Favors expected in return, of course.

—A decree dated on the 9th grants the privileges contained in the budget laws for the establishment of silk factories to Luiz Riheiro de Souza Rezende and others.

—A professor of the D. Pedro II college was beaten by a student of the same college on the evening of the 12th. After breaking his professor's head, the student "cut his stick."

—The municipal chamber has explained to the minister of empire just how yellow-fever patients should be treated—but the expense is to be borne by the government because the Chamber has no money.

—Notwithstanding that people are dying here at the rate of 70, or more, per day some of our doctors have time to bring out their cudgels and call each other hard names about animal vaccination as a preventive against small-pox.

—The Diario Official of the 15th contains a communication from the minister of finance to the treasury agency at Pará deciding that merchandise in transit through the empire becomes liable to export duties, if it changes owners.

—It is satisfactory to learn from the Jornal that A. B. H. D. Pedro de Alcantara, Imperador do Brazil, has hought 4,000\$ in apolices. What do all the letters mean? And why does the Emperor require to bny 4,000\$ in apolices?

—Three burglars were captured here on the night of the 14th by ditizens. The thieves used their revolvers, but had to surreduer to numbers; one of the capturers was, however, shot in the leg. Our police are so good for nothing that the ditizens must act.

—According to an exchange there were 88 deaths from yellow fever in Nietheroy during the last three months, viz.: November 4, December 18, and Jaunary 66. Of these 35 were children auder 10 years of age. The Jurujuha mortality is, of course, nut included.

—On the 12th the minister of empire asked the Treasury to pay 77\$ 70 for disinfecting a well, and killing ants in the palace of the president of the province of Goyaz. How can the Indget he balanced with these extraordinary expenses constantly draining the Treasury?

—In 1888 travelling expenses for diplomatic representatives of Brazil, and of the widows of two of these, amounted to 67.0938755. As the Chambers only voted 45.0008, a decree dated on the Ioth opened the credit necessary for the balance. The table is entertaining and worthy of perusal.

—The new minister of marine, Barão ile Guahy, visited the Exchange on the 12th and thanked the directory for their complimentary address. The baron promises to do what he can to aid our poor old, decrepit commercial association; but what he can do, except lend us a hulk to meet in, is a question.

—The Uberaba correspondent of the *Jornal* is giving the postoffice some lessons. A package of papers addressed to Paris has turned up at Uberaba three times, and papers destined to city subscribers every now and then get up to Uberaba. Our postoffice men should receive leather medals right down the list.

—A soldier of the army may insult, or attempt to carve steaks with a razor from anybody; but a civilian must not insult a soldier, or dear, no! or, like the man arrested on the 12th, he will be captured by a sergeant and placed in durance. It is hest to give soldiers a wide berth, unless one is prepared to repel insults with a revolver.

—We should like to ask the director-general of the postoffice what law, if any, governs the employes under his direction. On the 14th we received a printed market report enclosed in an open envelope, which had a corner cut off in addition, and which weighed barely seven grammer. Although the rate is 20 reis for 50 grammes, the sender had affixed 30 reis, but someone marked the envelope "insufficiente" and we had to pay too reis more to get it. We were advised, of course, to go up stairs somewhere to see the cheft, but as this would require an hour at least, we have done what the pottoffice clerk counts upon—pay and sulmit. We should like to know, however, where these exactions are to end?

BIRTH.

On the 20th January, at 11 Woodville Road, Ealing, Middlesex, the wife of J. Henry Whittle, M. Inst. C. E., prematurely of a son.

4

COMMERCIAL

	Rio de	e Jane	iro, F	ebrnavj	18 <i>th</i> , 1889.
Par value of	the Brazilia	lien na	reis (1	\$000),	gold 27 d.
do	do	do	do	in U.	S.
	coin at \$	4 84 pc	r,£is	tg	54 45 cts
do \$1.0	o (U. S. co	in) Br	azilian	golil	1\$837
	£tstg, in				
Bank rate of e	xchange or	l,ond	on to-	lay	. 27% d.
Presentvalue	ofthe Brazi	ilian m	ilreis	(paper)	, 1\$023rs.go

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

February 11.—Official rate at the banks were 2736-2716 on London, 345-347 on Paris and 428-437 on Riamburg at 1.

Jod 18; 18820-18830 on New York at sight. Business was reported at 2716 bank on bankers, at 2716 on London office and at 2716 from second hands. Comercial sterling was quoted at 271116-2736. Sovereigns sold at 85404 chaing with buyers at 85400, sellens at 8580. February 12.—In the afternoon the English Bank and the natives advanced their sterling rate to 2756; the London and Brazillana and Brazillana inchange at 2756-2756 on London, 344-345 on Paris and 426-428 on Hamburg at 20 day; 1850-1850 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes 20 274-2756. Sovereigns were repreted sold on the street at 88500, to 28th, and closed at the Exchange with sellers at 85900, no buyers.

with selles at \$5000, no buyers.
February 13.—Official rates were unchanged. Some little business was doing in bank sterling direct at 27%, and at 27 1116—27% from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 27%—27%. There was no Bota, the brokers adjourning in respect for the death of Barilo de Cotegipe, president of the Banco do Brazil.

Bana de Cotegipe, presente to the source of market February 14.—The loudon and Brazilian Bank maintained ins steeling rate officially at 27/5, all the others were drawers at 27/5, at which some little business was doing. From second hands lank sterling was reported at 27 1116—27/4, and brokers quoted sommercial at 27 1316— 27/5, as extremes. Sovereigns sold at 8/500, closing with buyers at 8/880, sellers at 8/500.

with oujers at 5850, setters at 5950.

February 15—7the market continues firm and official rates are unchanged. Dusiness was doing in bank sterling at 2754—2734, latter from second hands, and brokers quoted commercial at the extremes 47 2 1316—2734. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 88800, sellers at 88900.

February 16.—Rates at the bunks are unchanged, viz; 27/6—17/96 on London, 344—345 on Paris and 426—47/8 on Hamburg at 900 polys; 1881-0-1882 on New York at sight From second hands hank sterling was reported at 27/8 mill commercial frams (100 ted at the extremes of 27/8—27/8/ Commercial frams 54/8. Swereigns closed with buyers at 88/80, sellers at 88/80.

February 18.—I'he official rate on London at all the banks is 2756, and the market is reported very firm Quotations for commercial sterling are somewhat difficult to obtain, but the rates may be considered between 2742—2736.

—The Bauco do Commercio has bought for 100,000 f a site on the Run 1" de Margo upon which to little distributions of the Commercial Programs of the 14th hears that the floating delit of the Treasury had been reduced to 9,000,000 ft, and that there were finds disposable in Loudon to meet the calls upon them for

-The Polosi, arrived here on the 15th, brought £160,000 in gold from England, of which £100,000 was for Montevideo with Rio option.

—The Banco Territorial e Mercantil de Minas has made its gith call; 10 per cent. or 20\$ per share, payable on the 9th March.

shi citi; to per cent. or 205 per share, payable on the gin March.

—There are rimors that we may lose gold next week for Smith America. A new departure has been adopted with regard to gold exports. A boat has left this week with franco on beard, consigned uptionally to Rio or the River Fate.—Statist, Jan. 19th.

—According to some of the local papers sterling is being quoted by thirty-seconds of a penny. This will necessitate a were c antidered a climax, but the udvanced intens have made a thirty-second a question of interest.

—On the 19th the minister of agriculture refused the application of the Ceart Harbour Corporation for authority to issue the last 1,000,000 of the guarantient capital of 2,500,000\$ The minister bases his refusal upon the assertion that the legal employment of the capital already issued has not been justified.

—According to the balance sheet of the S. Lazaro mill!

to the egge employment of the exploit arready usages has not been justified.

the balance sheet of the S. Lazaro milli dated no December 31st, 1888, the plant, etc., including improvements to the building, amounted to 1,48,955,967, was material on hand 102,613800 and goods on hand 132,7625618. The capital of the company was 7,004,005, and the out-put amounted to 255,2656580. This, with a balance brought forward of 30,2785396 and sinstributed as fillows: cust of production 132,3685290 smitres, including 10,8005 reproduction 132,3685290 smitres, including 10,8005 reproduction 132,3685290 smitres that the production 132,3685290 smitres that the production of the company 3,013817, and balance forward 50,119850. Only 2, 158452 was credited the reserve and renewal finds, and 4,57,618329 was charged ting node in store. Expenses, dividends, etc., refer to the second half of the year.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

BALANCK SHEET, 31ST JANUARY, 1889.

. Assets.		
Capital, in-called Bills disconneted. Bills receivable Head office and branches. Loans, current accounts, etc Securities for accounts current, etc Cash	5,555,555 671,169 1,966,479 5,054,857 3,080,079 3,844,913 1,411,622	370 450 760 680 380 240
Liabilities.	21,584,626	840
Capitul, "ubscribed. Deposits in account current. do 3, 6 and ro days notice. do 30 and 60 days notice. do faced maturity for maturity Smulty accounts current, etc. Smulty accounts	\$1,111,111 554,509 \$1,538,735 242,656 \$7,014,631 \$6,240,030 \$693,130	740 740 470 700 080

E. & O. E. 21,584,626\$840 Rio de Janeiro, 14th February, 1889.

For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,

E. A. Benu, Manager.

A. R. Oakes, Accountant.

	THE	R	I
	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.		
	ebrunry 11,		
22	Five per cent. apolices	201	იი
4	do		00
15			00
100	Savereigns		40
1 50	hyp. notes Banco C, Real do Brazil, 6%		00
170	Banco Predial		%
75	do	68	20
25	Banco do Brazil	250 0	100
6	do	251 0	OD
8	do		00
49	Banco C. Real do Brazil		100
150	Banco Internacional, 2 series		100
120	Banco União de Credito		000
100			000
100	Macahé and Campos R. R. b. o. 28th	23 5	00
200	Macahé and Campos R. R. b. o. 28th do b. o. 30 Mar		500
200	do do		000
875	Sapucahy R.R. deb. Campus and Carangola R R.	220	00.
50	deb. Campus and Carangola R R		000
10 100	Carris Urbanos tramway Villa Isabel do		000
100	Nacional de Navegação, b. o 28th,		000
50	ledemnizadora Insce	90 9	000
100		9*	
	christy 12.	957	nnn
32	Five per cent, apolices	1,010	
14	Gold Loan, 1879, 4½ "lo hyp notes Bauco C, Real do Buzil, 6"0	731/2	011
124	to toold at 1		500
	Daniel Daniel	6715	96
15			90
366	" J.	6814	ni
100	Banca do Brazil		000
	do		coo
135	Banco do Commercio		000
25	Banco C. Real de S. Panlo, 10\$ pil		000
700	Banco União de Credito		000
200	Leonoldina R.R. subs.	23	000
1,000	Leopoldina R. R. subs. do b. o. 31 May. lleb. do 200\$. Macahé and Campos, R. R. b. o. 31 Mar.		100
57	ileb. do 2005 P. P. b. o. at Mar	185 94	000
318	deb. Surngahuna R.R. 100\$	83	90
304	deb. Surncalinna R.R. 100\$		000
100	Indemnizadora Insce	20	000
	February 13.		
The		tous v	rere
porte			
2	Five per cent, apolices	955	
256		681/4	
100	do	681/2	
23	Banco do Bratil	250	000
6	du		000
868	do bo, July, x. d.,		000
162			
13	Banco Commercial, last series		000
200	Banco C. Real de S. l'anlo, 10\$ pd		000
25		38	000
63	Leopoldina R.R. x subs	. 141	000
1 28	do 28th	. 1 [2	000
1,388	do sulis	23	500

do silis 23
Macahé and Campos R. R 91
deb. Siraceabana R. R 100\$
Villa Isalel trantway. 210
Brazileira ile Navegação. 306
Nicional do 28tit. 247 91 000 83 ⁰n | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS,
January 31st (in contos de iéis or 11000\$000).
We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes,
thich are not however legal tender. Treasmy bills
Bills, discounted.
Cailloans, etc
Gills receivable.
Real estate.
Public funds.
Debonures and shares.
Norrages.
Accounts in liquidation.
All other hyp | 11111111111 Anxiha: 1,115 1,115 1,115 2,504 1,115 2,504 1,115 2,504 1,115 2,504 1,115 2,504 1,115 2,504 1,115 2,504 1,115 2,504 1,044 15,68 26,755 15,68 21,68 21,68 21,68 4,48 9.092 9.092 1.569 Commer cht/ 2,197 Commer-cal de S. Pant 588 1,037 1,037 114 267 2,640 1,000 1,000

8.708 5.254 8.708 8.708 8.708 8.708 8.708 9.455 Cารห์กับ หากไปก ฮากเฮโ 1,488 1,488 12,857 104 15,572 177 177 14952 14952 113 451 451 6,779 37 538 538 167 5,200 167 77 1190 307 7,947 Del-credere 7,813 7,813 1,625 1,625 1,627 EngNish3,757 3,757 3,757 3,757 3,757 1,257 1,257 1,267 /m/ns/mi 2,044 8,86 1,268 5,286 1,397 1,397 1,397 1,397 1,397 1,397 1,397 1,397 1,397 1,397 1,397 1,397 1,397 1,4673 3,5016 1,209

6,932 1,966 1,966 1,966 1,412 1,6,029 1,6,029 Mercautil dus Vurr gistus 111111 11:11:11:11 7=2 7=2 395 395 52 95 95 4.771 1,000 1,500 24,135 24,135 268 4.771 Popular 984 524 528 11,000 1,672 1,672 20 3 Popunit, S. Panki

1,234 1,1234 1,1234 1,12 2,000 153 6,354 727 1,137 41 421 421 9,017 892 Rum/ Territo-rint str Minas 3,184 1,891 408 408 117 117 União ile Crestito 807 1.082 1. \$144785 110,298 15,909 38,779 123,653 542,83 544,785

The Bank of Brazil nwed 19,559,999\$690 to the Treasury which is included in "all other" initialities of the bank.

Under the recent action of the government, the so called 'ski to agriculture," the Bank of Brazil had dwareed, up to January 31st, 5,177,090\$138 presumably 10 planters.

107,969 16,132 38,804 132,142 5,509 61,928

95.79 95.70 95.70

Totals 31st Dri

MARKET REPORT.
Rio de Janeiro, 18th February, 1889.

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee.—The past week has been active, it the sales reported, about 100,000 bags, were realized within the period. Receipts have decreased and have only equalled the shipments, so that stocks are nearly exactly where they were at date of our last issue. A large part of these, estimated at about 100,000 bags, is vid, however, and awain shipment. Quotations are muchanged and the sarder is reported steady, or, by some authorities, from. There has been no change for the better in the weather in same localisis there have been thunder showers and bail, but the complaints of the drouth continue to be very zeneral. The out-looks in far is very unsatisfactory for the coming crop, and the opinion is we think gaining ground that even 2,900,000 bags is an excessive estimate for the 1889,00 cmp in the Rio distinct. There is generally supposed to be a special providence watching over Brazilian interests, however, and a fittle hesitation.

in accepting very much reduced crop-estimates may prove juilcions. Receipts for the past week were 82,170 bags, ngainst 93,136 bags for the preceding week and 76,455 bags for the week before

Shipments since our last report have been: 43,557 lags for the United States
34,024 1 Europe
2,600 1 Cape of Good 1
1,715 1 Elsewhere Europe Cape of Good Hape Elsewhere

81,896 hags.
For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to

31,455 hags for the United States
31,690 H Emple
2,000 H Cape of Good

Elimpe
Cape of Good Hope
Elsewhere

| Formula | Form Finoper

Entagle : 9,091
North Europe. 9,091
Antweep. 1,599
Raghnud. 24,794
Bauleanx. 94
Mediarramean. 24,776 4.361

138,170 The market is reported steady at the following quotations: The market is reported steady at the following quotations:

| Washierd | \$\\$\\$120\$— \$\\$6\\$200 | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$6\\$120\$— \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$\\$7\$ | \$

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Total : : : .. Europe.....
Cape.....
Elsewhere....
al Shipments... c Ġ.

do 25.951 10,671 450,928 : : : 11,140 5,104 2,050 600 100 5,854 14,985 9.525 915 653 11.075 9.500 14.635 5,499 8,870 --265 1 1 1 1 1 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 87,171 44,495 2,600 8,624 114,890 114,036

DAILY COFFRE REPORTS.

octação Commercial daily cable gram to New Yorl ostition and quantations of the Coffee market.

* Receipts for a days. † Stock in 1st and 2nd hands. † But steady	and freight by steamer	as Good and, per to kilos expenses		Prices: Kegular 15t. per 10 kilos expenses	Steamer freight U. States	Exchange on London, commercial	State of the market.	do Europe	Shipments for United States, bags	do Santos	Receipts vesterday, bags	do do and hands	Stock this morning ase hands, bags	
	:	:	;	;	;	:	firm	11,000	15,000	17,000	14,000	:	429,000 f	Feb. 12
	:	;		:	:	١	firm	10,000	:	12,000	12,000	:	428,000 †	Feb 13
	:	:	:	:	:	;	steady	2,000	3.000	12,000	11,000	:	433,0001	Feb. 14
	;	;	,	:	:	:	quiet :	1,000	10.000	12,000	X5,000	:	437,000	Feb. 15
	;	1	:	:	:	:	steady	:,000	10,000	13,000	14,01.0	:	459,000 +	Feb. 16
		:	:	:	:	:	steady	:	:	10,000	17.000 *	ı	443,000 †	Feb. 18

WEERLY SUMMARY.

	சிராயமு i 6th.
Shipments for United States during the week.	43,000 bags
do for Emmeete do du	39,000 11
Sailing clearances for the United States	-
Steamer clearances do (2)	17,000 ,,
Clenrances for Enrope and elsewhere	30,000 ,,
Freights by steamer	30 6 86 500
Steamers loading for United States	5
_	

Stock at Santos this morning, 1stand and hands 304,000 hag Sales for United States during week
etti agaza i
Shipments to United States dir a steamer, 20,000 "
Market quiet: Good Average
Steamers loading for Diffied States 3

Imports.

There has again been a fair business thing thuing the past week. Receipts of flour lave been considerable and the market has become dull and rather flat. A considerable part of the receipts are for account of dealers, who have been indexing rather feely. Private advices from the River Plate confirm the invanishatory out-hook there for the cereal crops, and it seems justice possible that our market will be called upon, for either flour is wheat. Two cangues in Swelinki pine have enrived, in addition to the cango referent to in our law, of which one was on under and the other soft on teams that have not transpired. Receipts of Keusene are small and the market remains michanged. Stocks of Land became very much reained and prices were sharply advanced, but the simulations arrival of a combilerable quantity by sail and steames has supplied regent needs, although the anafest is still reported strong. Codish remains about machinged, the stock shows some increase under considerable anivals of Naveggian éds, but the arrived continues treatly, with a fair demand. Receipts of ludina Cont are more understee and River Plate is a little higher. In other articles the changes are insignificant. are insignificant.

Plour. - Receipts since our last report are !

a route - treespea and and rejust to	C .
Judit Rudins, from Baltimore: Study braids	6,480 luls.
Alliangu, from United States:	14-9 11174
Sundry brands	6,934
William A. Man brog, du:	
Sundry hrands	4,825 ,,
Mathkenitz, from Tileste;	-910 11
Smulty bands	_ 10

Sales and withdrawnls for the same time have been about 750 hrls, and stock of foreign in first hands is estimated

10,000 lirls : American 2,900 ... Trieste 1,500 ... River Plate

TITLE

14, 100 litls.

Brokers report the market dull and flat at the following

Trieste	15\$750- 16 \$0 00
Richmond 1st	16 250-16 510
do zud	nominal
B∎ltimore ⇒st	16 500-17 000
do and	15 500-16 000
Western & Int.	16 000-17 000
Chili	nominal
River Plate	14 000-14 5 0
New Zealand	nominal
City Mills	12 500-16 000

Pitch Pine - Receipts nil and the market continues endy at 37\$000-38\$000 per daz.

study in 23%00-38%000 per due.
White Pine. "The maket is will finn and ore any quote
it to—to is v. per fine. There is been no receipts.
Spruce Pine. Nutfing near here. A vessed is reported
guited from Halifax, but the particulars of the cargo are not
Swedish Pine.—Receipts have been:

1,076 duz. per Lovespring from Husmin 737 , Solphide from Christiana 437 , Hilma from Carlshami

437 // Muna from Carlshami.
The first and lust cargoes nee to dealers, and the second with on private terms. Brokers quote red dealers it 34% or - 45% on and white at 33% or - 45% on per doz, with the market from.

Kerosene — Receipts are 3,000 cases per Allhangt from New York. The quotations temain as at date of our last viz 55% one-58% oper case.

Lard.—Receipts are 2,125 kegs per Julin Bolifus and 1,000 per Alliaura, from the United States. The market is reported to be strong, and the quotations fornished us are 420-440 rs. per lh.

Cement, -Receipts 223 hrls. Belgion and nominal quota

Rosin. --The Inlin Rollius brought 150 hils, from Baki-lote. We continue quantations at 75000---105000 per bil, as

to marks.

Turpentine.—Receipts are 200 cases per Allianga, and brokers quote at 350—420 is, per kilogramme.

Coal —Receipts for the week have been:

1,650 tous per Oucohe
1,072 Arisana Iron Newport
1,135 Gasphe from Liverpool to denless and casspanies.

Bran,-Receipts of foreign are 400 bags from Lisbon and untations are entirely numinal.

Hay.—Receipts are 2,016 hales per Jurgen from Rosmio and 15 from Liverpool. Brokers quite at 90—100 rs. per kilogramme.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been 3,180 hags by steers from the River Plate. Brukers quote River Plate in at 48600—\$\$600 and Penedo, naive, at 48600—\$\$800 and Penedo, naive, at 48600—\$\$800 hadron somethern privations are heart-rending as to the drouth and its accompanying miser more or less make; and also some tice, comes here from Manham and other poits to the north of us.

nham and other pous to the norm of the Rice.—Receipts are still a few invoices via Enthe dealers and quotations are unchanged at \$\$200-3\$\$40

oug.

Codfish.—Reccipts are 650 cross per Seuler and 2,825 per
Monteviáro, from Hamburg. Dealers quote tulis at 22/5000

-26/500 and cases at 20/5000-21/5000. There is a fair
denand reported and the stock is estimated to be about
24,000 packages.

PERNAMBUCO.

ou Messes, Henry Forster & Co's Murket Report, dated February 1st.

Fobracy 1st.

Sugara—Since our last of the 10th 11to, purchases have been 10th of a cargo of Geptuman, probably the last of this crop, at 10s 11tl; a cargo of Rio Giuniles, a 10s-ale, at 10s 6d and about 4,000 tons store sugars for shipment to Livespool by steam at quotations below. The decline nhroad last finally caused injures to retie from the inarket; as entities are small, there is no pressure to sell and holders continue to to ask off—1s above value for export. Stock in first hands 4,000 tons, in securid hands 3,000 tons. We quote: surperior brindes 11s 10s/—12s; regulars do. 11s 2s; channels 93 11sf. Rio Grandes and Paralylins 10s 9sf. (No. 10, ex qiay, Livespool, 12s 75/6d. Liverpool, 13s 71/2d.

Total entries to 26th ulto, inclusive, 1, 269,509 bags, against

1,635,250 lags last year. Tutal shinnents to date:

1888-89	1887-88
34:374	48,453
7,518	5.430
8,694	22,173
50,586	76.056
1887	1888
54,287	71,367
81,998	78,115
1,650	3,760
137,935	153,242
	34,374 7,518 8,694 50,586 1887 54,287 81,998 1,650

SANTOS.

SANTOS.

From Mesner, Yohn Brancharo & Co's Muchet Report, dutal February 1st.

Corvent—Highest point was touched on 8th tilta, Since when market has midel inegular and mesettled, especially lor low and off grades, which have declined some as per cost, in value, and as in a singular in active demand at the decline. The letter grades have, however, hear in steady denand at full prices and uportations show an advance of about 2s for the month. In spite of the fluctuations in coronaming markets, ourifidence in the future is madarted. Stuck is missenably assented heing chiefly low coffee, and holders have consistently relixed to make concession as any lint the most undesirable grades.

The 1889-po crop is now generally estimated at 1,500,000 bags.

bags, Stocks are to day 232,833 bags in hist and 71,620 hands, against 243,292 and 9,877 respectively last month. Leading 67,000 bags. Our brukers teturn sales of 290,000 bags.

Our univers teams ages or 29,000 mags.

Receipts averaged 9,008 bags per client, against 3,590 in 1888 and 4,000 in 1887. From 1st July to date they teach 1,507,997 hags, against 726,272 in 1888 and 1,682,016 in 1887.

The clearances have been;
United States: New York,.... Kumpe :

RICHMOND—Amer lug William A. Marénrg; 678 tons; Fillsbury; 56 ds; flour to Phipps Brothers & Co. SAN Franktisca—Ger bk Rila Nicolai; 572 tons; Maister-feldt; 92 ds; wheat to onler.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 11.

Barbados—Nor lug Kunt Alfreu, 298 tons; Overmland; ballast.

FEB 14.
BRUNSWECK—Nor bk Imperator; 575 tons; Nielsen; balla
BARBADOS—Amer lik Vanuojalen; 474 tons, Walters; do.
PURNAMHUCO—Nor bk Arika; 621 tons; Svendsen; do.

FEB, 15,

CAPE-TOWN—Br lug Mandara; 194 tons; Smith; coffee

CAPE 1 1000-FKB 16.

PENS 101. — Br bk Magnificent; 1989 tous; Merrick; hallost.

BARBADOS.—Nor bk Hormingen; 472 tous; Johnson; do.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS,

do do

The fullowing charters are reposted for the week: Nor bg Hera, coffee to Channel fo. 25t, and Dan bk Julius Strike, coffee to Port Elizabeth, (65s. Gerschr Ora, nil cake from Penedo to Liverpool ur Hull, 32t 6d.

a chedo to Esverpoor in Tituli, 322 cat.	
Freights-steamer:	
New York	30¢ per liag
New Orleans	40¢ do
London	20 -255 per ton
Liverpuol	303 dii
Antwerp	20255 do
Hanlurg	301 do
Havre	30 fcs do
Bordeaux	30 do
Marseilles	15-20 do
Trieste	35 <i>s</i> do
Genoa	15—ao les do
United States, North 178	6d205 per 1011
do South namina	lana 6.7.4-

Channel f. o. 255-305 ilo

VESSELS	AFLOAT	5. L	OADING	FOR RI
Alberta			New York	
Algonia			Cardift	14
Anita Bernoind			Apalachico	la
Allai			Cardiff	
Amando			Cardiff	16
Andacia			Oporto	
Angusta	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Canliff	16
Anniohin		•••	Brunswick	31
Azin			Campana	
Argonnut			Maiseilles	7
Ainslat			Perce	
4 other				

Ja Arganut. Masselles
Arganut. Perce
Active Newesstle
Chalmette Mobile
Danna Graye
Danna Graye
De mark. Liban
E. W. Stetsan New York
E. S. Fursell New York
E. S. Fursell New York
E. S. Fursell New York
Ext of Dream Cndiff
Exervit. Cashiff
Exervit. Cashiff
Exervit. Cashiff
Exervit. Cashiff
Exervit. Cashiff
Exervit. New York
E. T. G. Cashiff
Exervit. Cashiff
Exervit. New York
Ext. G. Cashiff
Exervit. Mexicology
Exervit. New York
Firmoni. Cauliff
Flora Memel
Hornica. Newport
H. We geland. Campana
Hermana Fahnkuhl. Pensacola
Hiberuka Gasse
Hiberuka Gasse
Hiberuka Gasse
Kodanghuk Cardiff
Kommunder Svend Feyu Cardiff
Kontamunder Svend Feyu
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M. P. Subh Petersen. Ship Island
M. P. Subh Petersen. 26 D 24 Ja 8 Ja 13 Ja 18 Jn 17 0

30 No

29 De

21 Jan.

8 Dec

13 Jan.

28 Nov. 211 Jan. 13 Jan. 24 Jan.

27 Dec.

d Tricete. 19.674
Masseilles 2.550
Genn. 291
Venice. 250 133,600
Riu nad coaet. 1010

SHIPPING NEWS. 110

SHIPPING NEWS. 2745755

SHIPPING NEWS. 275755

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FERRUARY: 100

FERRUARY: 1.1

ROSARIM—Ger lk Jurgers, 196 tons, Beekmann; 26 ds, bay to Soort Assumption & Co. and to Warson, Ritchie & Co. and to D. Pedro I tollway

Unious Sons, & Co. and to D. Pedro I tollway

Charlistan New los of Assumption & Co. and to D. Pedro I tollway

Charlistan New Logal, 1,600 tons, Miderson; 7 ds; alt to Gentaro E. Sahola & Co. and to C. and to D. Pedro I tollway

Charlistan New los frager, 241 tons. Shouboom; 73 ds; alt to Gentaro E. Sahola & Co. and to C. Andrones & Co. and to C. and to Shoula & Co. and to C. an

Union des Chargeurs tı Jan 15 Dec. 14 Dec.

ARBIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

UATR	NAME	WITERSFROM	CONSIGNED TO
11 12 12 14 14 14 15 15 15 16	Frisia Br Bahia Gr Wontevideo Gr Rhein Gr G. of Mexico Br Rumpelnt Br Alliangu Amer Calileo Hig S. Gottardin Ital Roma Ital Potosi Br Cayour Br Estrella Br Plato Br Matlekovit Aust V.deS.Nicolas Fr	Ceiting* 27d Sumbus 18h Hamburg* 22h Herman 29d Lota* 22d Lytteton 27d New York* 28d Genoa* 25d do* 24d Livetpoof* 23d Antwerp* 27d P. Alegre* 10d Livetpool 24d Santos 24h	A. Fiorita E. Johnston & C th H. Stohz & C Wilson Sons & C de do Nortun, M'w & C A. Fiorita do Wilson Sons & C E. Pechen & C Nortun, Al'w & C Nortun, M'w & C Nortun, M'w & C T. H. Bellamy & C T. Rombauer F. blazon

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGNSTEAMERS.

DATI	NAMB	WHERK TO	CARGO
11 11 12 12 13 13 13 13 14 14 15 15 16 16	Ashleigh Bi'k Bi Onémque Fr Provence Fr Cruigside Br Hogarth Br Hogarth Br Go, of Alexico Br Elbe Br Bahia Gr Tychu Brahe Bl Chatham Br Ruen Gr Ruenelin Bs Szechenyi Aust Lassell Br Muntevideo Gr Gailleo Blg Senior Dtch Senior Dtch State Br Unisable Br Olis da Pert All'anga Amer Sinns Br	Hordeaux* Maiseilles* Santos New York do St. Vincent Southampton* Hamlung*	Same cargo Simidnes do do Balkast Coffee do Same cargo Simidnes do do do do do do do do do do do do do

1 Calling at intermediate ports

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF

m.	KIO DE	FAN	EIRO,	FEBRUA.	RV 18th, 1889.
en.	HAMK		ENTERED	WILKER	CONCUENSE
ec.	American bk Julia Rollins lng W A.Matb'g Argentine bk Zulmica	678	1.	Richmond	Levering & C Phipps Bros. & C W.Guimarães & C
n. n. v,	sp vandinal. bg Cauticks sp Wansaw ka Temple Har bk Kelvan. bk Wuife sp Pr Alexandra. bk Minden. bk Clandine sp Chaulic Baker. sp Nordhumbna lug St. John. bg Balte. bk S. J. Bugart. bk J. Bugart.	1367 340 1347 897 1098 015 1281 1287 576 1063 1292 248 438 836	Jan. 99 20 20 21 22 24 24 27 29 29 Feb. 1	Cardiff St. John Cardiff Cardiff Newnort. Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff New York Grang mth. Cardiff Liverpool Arêa Br'ca S. Nicolas Bs. Aires Cardiff	Mace Maritimas
č.	Danish bk Jul. Skrike, schr Claia	295 119	Dec. 17 Jan. 25	Copen'gen Macáo	4
	sp Cap Horn	2857	Jan. 15	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C

sp Mentana 1023 Feb. 6 Hull Rio Flour Mills German bk Robilla.... 985 Jan. 19 P. Augusta Rio Flour Mills 19 Campuna. . M Nothmann & C 296 Feb. 11 Rosario . . . Sonza A, & C 572 14 S Francisco Rio Flour Mills bk Jurgen lik Kila Nicolai . .

bk Bondevenne bg Hen. ik Ida. sp Nurwuod ik Ida. sp Nurwuod ik Medusa. ik Loining bk Medusa. ik Loining bk India. bk Vegar ig Fran. hg Kjartan. bk Venskahet bk Guldrega. bk Exquis bk Expuis bk Chysolite bk India.

ble Arizona.

Patriona.

Patrional Patrional
ble Louiser.
ble Tentatina
lug Veritas
ble Morganida
ble Bia Soste
ling Custa Loho
ble Teimpho.
ble Isulian
ling D. Elisa 393 180 260 377 Feli.

ււ <u>Մ</u>Ձո. ւ**շ** Մռու 829 Feb. 1 Cardiff ... Wilson Sons & C 2 Hamburg .. H. Stoltz & C Sparish
bk Eugenia
Sreedish
bk Macan
lug Nautilus
hg Brage
bg Hilma 19 Dec. 426 Sept.25 Rosario . . . G. Gudgeon& C 691 Feb. 1 P Adelaide Dutivier & C 192 8 Macso ... W. R. McNiven 241 12 Aracahil. G. E. Saboia & C 155 13 Catlshamn. C. Hecksher & C

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

February 16th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.				BANKS.										
Present Amonat	Intevest payable	Rate %	Denonwation	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	Capital	Cupital paid np	Reserve fand	Name '** 1	Divideral paid	Nourinal vaine	Inist sule	Closing yuntahons
381,476,100\$ 119,650 19,838,500 35,872,500 1,105,000	Jan — July du Apr. — Oct Quarterly	5 4 6 4!si 5	Apolices	200\$1,000\$ 1,000\$ 1,000 1,000	955\$000 1,118 000 1,010 000	955\$000— 956\$000 1,112 day -4,120 doo 1,005 000—1,015 000	2,000,01m\$ 4,4141.00 33,000,000 500,000	540,000\$ 1,1+5,000 33,000,000 176,690	7,218,590	Riu He JANEIRO Auxilian Brasilianische Brazil Caina Credito Commercial	1)†11011 - Jan Sg 8 10101 - Jan Sg 2 11011 - Jan Sg	200 40	200\$005 257 000 38 000	160\$000—180\$ =10 251 500—252 0=10
PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.				214,1000,4000 12,1000,1000	11,099,420	1, 138,000	Commercial the Rin de Jud du 2 series Commercia	10 min] ni, 8; 633—Jan, 8; 9 one - Jan 8; 4 cont - Jan 8; 5 "", - Jan, 8; 12 not - Jan, 8; 6x—Dec, 88	204 40 204 174	237 MM 5; tter 129 mm 157 Mm	235 000-240 100 19 100- 50 500 230 000 157 100-100 000			
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Provinces ,	Nomina/ va/m:	Last sale	Closing quetations	20,000,000 2,000,000 £1,000,000	1,487,600 2,400,400 3,500,400 6,100,000	127,710 154,000 (140,000	Credita Real do Brazil Deloreilore	4 out - In 89 5", - Jan. 89 12 uut - Jan. 89 6x-Dec. 88	120 200 £10 	1: 0 mm 230 cm 140 fem 	95 000—110 000 235 000—237 190
287,910\$ 8,01 t, 300	- JanJuly	6-8 - 6-7	Alagons	-	81 %		20,000,000 (1,250,000	13,309,26# &625,000	3511,11011 £325,410	do series Landon & Brazilian, Lanted Mercantil dos Varegistas.	6 000 - Jan 89 11 000 - Jan 89 2 200 - Jan 89 8s - Oct. 89	£10	273 Hibi 108 ipio	267 000—27 (min 047 mm ~108 min
284,800 30,800 1,023,800 1,000	Jan.—July Jan.—July	7 5-6 8	Ceará Kspirito Sauto Goyaz Alarauhão Matto Grosso	=	=		1,400,204 4,698,650 10,100,608 4,400,001	1,000,000 2,000,000 10,00,000 1,192,120	3,249 158,694 2,651,520 72,125	Popular Predial Rural e Hypathecario Uniño de Credito	2 100 Jan. 89 6 100 Jan. 89 10 100 Jan. 89 1 000 Mar. 89	200 200 200 00	109 0101 90 020 290 040 23 000	196 and - 110 and 88 and - 68 and 280 and - 200 and 63 april
5,8 16,000 3,194,200 173,850 730,600 7,624,410	Jan.—July Jan.—July Jan.—July	6 8 9 8 5-7	Minas Gernes Pará Parahyba Pananá Pernamhuco	1,000.\$ — — — —	100 1/0		2,1140,1410\$ 5,1410,1410	1,1100,00± 2,000,10±0	9,987\$ 166,848	PROVINCIAL Commercial, S. Panda Credita Real do	3 000 Jan 89 3 000 Jan 89	D (0) 50 100	75 pgo:	==
8,081,500 27,800 3,266,822	Jan.—July Jan.—July	6 6 8 6	Pfunhy Rio de Janeiro Rio Grande do Nurto do Sul Santa Cutharina	200\$-500\$	9812 010	\equiv	1,000,000 1,000,000 500,000 1,000,0 st	835,710 1,000,000 333,280 713,500	15,0111 500,000 2,258 6,470	tho 2 series do Lavaura da Mercautil, Santos Papular, S. Paulo Territorial, Minas	600—]лн. 8а 2 850—]лн. 8а 31 июо - Јлн 8а 1 5но—]лн. 8а 6 2100—]лн. 8а	8d 900	215 mto 215 mto 31 mm (48 m o	35 000
132,600 1,153,000 731,400	Ξ	6 6-7	Sauta Catharina S. Paulo Sergipe		=					RAILW				(
		1	НҮРОТНЕСАІ	RY NOTU	ES.		Cupital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Campanies	Divident post	Nourbeal Paties	last sole	Closing quotations
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal valur	Lust suh	Closing quakitnink	12,000,000\$	1,813,040%	_	Bahia and Minas		***	_	Action deliverage
745,30n\$ 5,694,599 7,162,879	June — Dec. Jan. — July do	S 6	Brazil Credito Real do Brazil, the gold	100\$ 100 Lil 5.8	97!200 73 81.5500	73 "/o 74 8 \$100 825000	800,000 10,016,000 1,606,000 1,500,000 50,000,000	800,000 4,1900,000 1,600,000 1,500,000 13,600,000	14,642 17,586 	Campus and Carangola Espirito Santo & Caravellas Juiz de Fóra and Pian Leopoldina	214 Pg Feb 89 5\$000 - Jan 89 3 not Jan 88 137 67 - Jan, 89	200	130\$000 125 000 160 100	
5,205,900 6,354,200	Apr -Oct,	6	Predial	190\$ 190	82 0 71	81 1/2 "/n83 "/o 7074 1/2	1 2,0101,11111 200,004	12,400,000	120,943	do x subs	20 9/7—Jan. 89 5 000—Jan. 89	200	1 ps 600 26 000 95 000	138\$+00-140\$+00 P3 000 - 23 500
			DEBEN	rures.			4,974,006 10,000,006 114,665,000	2,130,000 1,477,400 10,665,000	474	Oeste de Minas fla 2 series S. Isabel do Rio Preta. S. Panlo and Rio th x subs	6 one—Ang. 88 —Jan. 89 7 noo—May 84 7 ooo—Jan. 89	200	90 1100 188 010 200 000 187 1100	=
Present Amount	Interest payable	Kate 90	Companies	Naminal value	laist nile	Clasing quotations	111, 1101, 1101 38, 1110, 1111	1,000,000	=	do subsidiaries Supocalay,		200 200	25 1000 120 000 300 000 —	
1,300,000\$	Mai.—Sept, May—Nuv. Jan —July	8 6½ 6½	RAILWAYS Biagantina	200\$ 200	185\$ 186	— 186 \$ ono	r,600,000	1,084,173	38,815	do substitución		2011	70 1100 Sii 010	
1,500,000 1,024,600 15,279,800 £433,800 240,000	Apr Oct. do	61/2 61/6 6	Juiz de Fóra and Pian Leopaldina	200 200 £50 100	170 182 510 90 "ln		Capital	Reserve	TRAMW	AYS.	Number	foil 81		
4, 363, 400 1, 604, 050 6, 137, 100 6, 179, 8+0 £181, 600	Apr -Oct Mar -Sept. Jan Inly Marhept. AprOct.	7 7 6 6	Marica Oeste de Minas S. Isabel do Rio Pieto do gold Sorocabana do gold	200 200 654 100 £50	240 192 440 83 "in 455	182\$00 — 185 000	5,410,1110.\$	paid up	fumt	Companies Carris Urbanos	6\$000-1an, 89	2018	250\$000	Chosing quotations
430,886	lan — Indy	6	TRAMWAYS.	500	490		10,000,000 300,000 510,000 1,200,000	10,000,000 309,900 500,000 1,200,000	31.186	Jardim Botanigo Lerangeiras, and tunnel Nitherohy Pergambuca	3 5000-Jan. 89 5 000-Jan. 89 4 000-Jan. 89	911 1 2000 2001 2001	248 990 1100 900	131\$1010
811,300 £56,250 307,000 250,000	do Feb.—Ang. Apr —Oct Jan.—July	7 6 7 8	do Nitherohy gold Permambuco S. Panta and S. Amaro	, (20 200 200	91 "/"		1, «110,0110 2, 500, 1001	4, 41111,000 2,5011,0110	507,809 24,9112	Vrlia Isaliel	15 not — Jan. 89 4 mao – Jan. 89	20II 20I	510 HOR	
1,377,300 240,000	May—Nov. Jan.—July	8 8½	Sittering. * Ferry	, 100 200	102 ^H / _p	A Mariane and Anna a		Cupital	Reserve	SHIPPI	NG.	Vention	luisi	
500,000 784,100	Felt -Ang. Apr -Oet.	812	CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES Braicily	100	85 °/ ₀ 188		L625,000	finid nf	Jund 	Companies Amazon Steam Navigation	Autil	vulue	sale	Closing quotations
1,5n0,000 200,000	Jan. – July Felr. – Aug.	6	Pineza Quissina Ria Branco MILLS.	2011 200	189	=	5,000,000 5,000,000 4,000,000 800,000 673,460	5,464,000 1,001,460 504,000 073,460	861,473\$	Prazileita de Narugação Nacional de Navegação	1 \$000 - Jan 80 10 000 - Jan 80 4 000 - July 87 12 000 - Feli, 89	200 200 200 200	407 00:1 20:1 00:1 40: 100 125 000	
1,000,000 784,000 588,000 147,200	Jan — July Apr — Oct do do	7½,	Brazil Industrial	200 200 200 200	188 198 —					MILL	S,			
2,000,000 380,000 £45,000 250,000	Nov.—May. lan.—July une—Dec. Mar. Sept	8 7 7 7	Petropolitana, Rink S. João S. Pedro de Alcantara	200 200 £20 100	198 92.9/0 195 100	Accomplished to	Copitul	Capital puid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Divolvad pand	Nencinal unlas	lost sile	Closing quotations
200,000	Apr. —Oct	8.	mines. S José d'El Rey [gold]	100	85"/*		2,40%,000 3,000,000 1,00%,000 600,000	2,400,000 3,000,000 1,000,000 6,01,000	35,912\$ 26 377 27 221	Alliança Bozzil İndustrial Carınça Configuça Industrial	— Jan. 89 5 000 — Jan 89 12 1003 — Jan. 89	210G 7 (01 2011	- 165∱dou 2}5 066 231 060	— 180\$000 210\$000—270 0.0
580,000 €200,000 100,000	Apr.—Oci.	8 7½ 8	Candelaria [church]	200 £50	210 480 92 ¶11		440,000 2,400,000 3,040,000 1,440,400	400,000 2,000,000 600,000 1,000,000	3,418 9,157 — 67,499	Pán Grande. Petrupolitana Progresso Ind. do Buzil . Rink . S. Christován.	12 1002~Jun, 89 12 000—Jun, 89 11 000—Jun 89 8 000—Leh, 89	40 200	200 (Fig. 1)	
309,600 £150,001 2,500,000	Jan. — July May— Nov May— Nov Jan. — July	6 7 6 8	Lavoura Ind & Colon Melharamentos U. de Nicth. Oleas de Villa Nova	£20 200 200	195	=	300,000 550,000 700,000 600,000	304,000 550,000 700,000 600,000	2,418 24,287	S. João S. Lazaro S. Pedro de Alcantra	9 1100-1 mi. Sg 7 500-1 mr. Sg	200	2101 1000 2111 10 01 220 10 9 0	210 mbo
602,700	Apr.—Oct.	8	INSURA	NCE	70 "/u					MISCELLA	NEOUS.	/ _k		
Capital	Capitul I	loserve fund	Companies 4	Dividend paid	Naminal value	Lust Closing quotations	Capitul	Capitul paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Divident publ	Nominal value	lonst sule	Closing quotations
4,000,000\$	200,000\$	16,173	Alliança	2\$00н - Jan. 89	201\$	23\$1000	3,804,000 796,800 1,500,000	3,1300,0110 796,8110 3(10,011) 4,000,000	B,81 \$	Associação Commercial Carriagras Flumineuse Commercia e Lávoura Docas D. Pedra II	8 J _H [mi 8] 10\$100—Jan. 8j 3 000 J mi 86 3 000—Jan 88	200	195 000 195 000 -	3.450000
2,000,000 2,000,000 4,000,000 8,000,000	200,000 5 5 10,004 5	7,950 200,000 285,000	Atalaia Bonança Confiança Fidelidade	1 000 - Jan. 89 2 000 - Jan. 89 2 000 - Jan. 89	20 20 20 125	95500 - 1051-00 20 000 45 1100 - 38 000	200,1100 150,000 322,800 2,010,000	204,011 31,0111 322,840 1,000,010	-	Elevado e Fabr, de Chumbo Fabrica de Biscontos. Gloria Market Ind. Lv. e Viação de Masalie Industrial de Chara	1 500 - Felts 80	200	31 000	
2 500,1100 1 2,000,001 2,001,000 8,000,000 1,000,000	250,100 2110,0 -0 200,000 400,010	80,640 348,000	Garantix. Geral Indemizadora Integridade Lealdade	4 000—Jan. 89	20	43 HIO 42 000 40 000 - 45 000 20 HOO 56 000	1,440,000 220,000 2,500,000 4,000,000	1,700,000 224,000 2,600,000 500,000 55,000	281GDHO 	Industrial de Oleos Industrial Flum (Kiosques) Layoura, Ind. & Colon Melhoramentos U. de Nicth Nova Industria.	g 000 Jan. Bi	200 200 200 200	= = =	
4.000,000 5,000,000 1,000,000	20 1,010 625,000 200,010 100,000	11,176 19,602 210,1001 —	Nava Permanente. Previdente. Prospendade. União Com dos Varegistas. Vigilancia.	2 gou-Jul. 89	20 50	28 000 40 000 38 000— 40 000 19 000 24 000 10 000 10 000— 10 500	7,5110 000 1,000,0110 650,001 1,1/26,000 2,000,010	7,500,000 100,000 470,000 1,926,000 1,949,600	139,9%1 — - 32,491 6,310	Pastorii, Agric. & Industria Pastorii Minora Phosphato de Cal. Serviças Maritimos União Telephonica.		20	52 II II C	
2,000,000	200,000	6,932	I A I SHI SHI CHARLES THE SHIP SHIP SHIP SHIP SHIP SHIP SHIP SHIP	1 4 000 Jan. 09		,00 1 300								

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